

Coins and change

Count it, pay with it and check your change.

Answers and teaching notes

For the teacher

- **Aim:** Pupils recognise UK coins and notes, make amounts in more than one way and find change by counting on or taking away.
- **Curriculum links:** Financial Education Planning Framework, ages 7 to 9: how to manage money (using coins and notes, paying and checking change). Maths: measurement (money): add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using £ and p. PSHE: economic wellbeing.
- **Starter:** Show a 50p coin. Ask: how many different ways can we make 50p with other coins? List them on the board.
- **Support:** Give pupils real or plastic coins. Teach counting on: start at the price and count up to the amount paid.
- **Stretch:** Ask: what is the smallest number of coins you need to make 68p? (Five coins: 50p, 10p, 5p, 2p and 1p.)
- **Total:** 27 points. Suggested answers are shown in red; accept any answer that is well reasoned.

I can...

- ☐ I can name the UK coins and notes.
- ☐ I can make the same amount in different ways.
- ☐ I can work out change and check it is right.

Key words

Pence (p): the small part of UK money. 100 pence make £1.

Price: how much something costs.

Total: the whole amount when you add everything up.

Change: the money you get back when you pay more than the price.

1 Know your coins and notes

3 points

Circle one letter for each question.

a) How many pence are in £1?

(A) 10 | (B) 50 | **(C) 100** | (D) 1,000

b) Which coin is worth the most?

(A) 50p | **(B) £2** | (C) 20p | (D) £1

c) **Which of these is a note, not a coin?**

- (A) £5
- (B) £2
- (C) 50p
- (D) £1

2 Count the cake stall money

3 points

Zara and Ben run the cake stall at the school fair. How much money is in each row?

a) 

Total: 47p

b) 

Total: 86p

c) 

Total: £8.50

3 Different ways to make it

4 points

Three coins make each amount. Write the missing coin.

Amount to make	Coin 1	Coin 2	Coin 3
20p	10p	5p	5p
30p	20p	5p	5p
50p	10p	20p	20p
£2	£1	50p	50p

4 What change do you get?

8 points

Work out the change. You can count on from the price up to the money paid.

a) A cookie costs 30p. You pay with a 50p coin. How much change?

Working

50p − 30p = 20p

Answer: 20p

b) A cupcake costs 65p. You pay with a £1 coin. How much change?

Working

£1 = 100p

100p − 65p = 35p

Answer: 35p

c) A box of cakes costs £3. You pay with a £5 note. How much change?

Working

£5 – £3 = £2

Answer: £2

d) You buy a cookie (30p) and a cupcake (65p). You pay with £1. How much change?

Working

30p + 65p = 95p

100p – 95p = 5p

Answer: 5p

5 Odd one out

4 points

One thing in each row is not real UK money. Circle it and say why.

£5	£10	**£15**	£20

Why? There is no £15 note. The others are real UK notes.

1p	2p	**4p**	5p

Why? There is no 4p coin. The others are real UK coins.

6 Check the receipt

5 points

Omar buys a snack at the cake stall. Use his receipt to answer the questions.



Penny says: Always count your change before you walk away.

Oak Lane School Fair	**Cake stall receipt**
Flapjack: 40p	
Juice: 25p	
Banana bread: 15p	
Total: 80p	
Paid with: a £1 coin	
Thank you for helping our school!	

a) Which item cost the most? 1 mark

The flapjack (40p).

b) How much change should Omar get? 2 marks

20p (£1 = 100p. 100p – 80p = 20p).

c) Omar is given only 10p change. What would you do, and why? 2 marks

Pupil's own answer with a reason. For example: politely tell the stall the change is 10p short and ask them to check, because 20p is the right change. Checking your change is sensible, not rude.

7 Before you go

One thing I learned today

One question I still have

How sure do I feel?

Not yet | Getting there | Got it

Take it home

Next time you go to a shop with a grown-up, look at the receipt together. Can you find the **total** and the **change**?

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